Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2 and 8—" Michael Strogoff."

BIGHT OF REAL HOUSE—2 and 8—" The Mascotte."

BOOTH'S THEATRE—2 and 8—" Michael Strogoff."

BAVERLY'S NISLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—" The World."

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—" JO."

HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" The
Mascotte." MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-" The Professor."
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Dusiness Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. Pur always SURF HOTEL, Fire Island Beach, will remain open until September 22.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The troops in Cairo yesterday surrounded the Khedive of Egypt's palace, and compelled him to grant their demands. —— The Emperors of Russia and Germany met in Dantzic yesterday. = A cotton buying company has been formed at Oldham. - The town of Hammamet, in Tunis, is reported to have been destroyed in a recent fight between French and Arabs.

DOMESTIC.-The President continues to improve; his pulse, temperature and respiration were uniform yesterday. = The American Social Science Association closed its session at Saratoga. === The late Mrs. Jacob Vanatta made a number of bequests to charitable institutions. === An attempt was made to rob the Baltimore Savings Bank, = Robert Williams was killed - Whetmill, in Virginia, on by his daughters -Thursday. — The pol e of Missouri are searching for the men who sound a train in that State on Wednesday night and have arrested three men on suspicion. Troops are marching into Arizona to make an attack upon the Apache Indians. == The Republican candidates for Mayor and Sheriff have been elected in San Francisco, === Five murderers were hanged yesterday at Little Rock.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The reports of the results of the drouth are discouraging. = Austin Corbin yesterday told a TRIBUNE reporter his plans for improving Long Island, - Mr. Sankey talked about his project of holding revival meetings in Europe. === The Coroner's jury in the Buttermilk Hills murder case found Coleman guilty. Gold value of the legal-tender silver grains), 87.68 cents. = Stocks excited, higher and unsettled, closing irregular.

THE WEATHER, -TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with chances lower temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 77°; lowest, 67°; average, 713,0°.

Kearneyism and Kallochism have seen their day in San Francisco. The Republicans swept the city in the local election on Thursday.

The President talked about the condition of business in the Departments yesterday with one of the Cabinet, and others are to call upon him to-day. This visible sign of improvement is worth a dozen bulleting

The old story that crime is an unprofitable profession. The train robbers who boarded the train on the Chicago and Alton secured in all, it is said, less than \$3,000. Seventeen men were engaged in the conspiracy, and, if they escape arrest. will receive less than \$200 a man for a piece of work which required great courage, subjected them to great risk, must have cost them a good deal of preparation, and leaves them all with a future chance of the penitentiary, not to say Judge Lynch's rope, upon detection. The div idends of highway robbery are too small and the assessments are too sure.

The cheering words of the morning bulletin of the President's physicians yesterday were strengthened and confirmed by all the events of the day. Mr. Blaine's dispatch to Minister Lowell declared that "the President had not "for many weeks done so well for "so many consecutive hours." The pulse did not exceed 100, and there was very little fever. He is no longer dependent upon stimulants for a gain in strength, and sleeps without opiates. These conditions are all favorable, and much is to be hoped from the cool breezes of the sea and the healing influences of time under benign surroundings,

The mutiny in Cairo yesterday, which compelled the Khedive to promise the troops that he would grant a constitution and increase the army to 18,000 men, may have the gravest consequences. It was in anticipation of this revolt, in which the American soldier, General Stone, probably took a leading part, that the Government recently sent Sir Louis Malet to Constantinor' for the purpose of urging the Porte to send troops to Egypt should the Sultan's authority be imperilled. The joint occupation of the country by English, French and Italian troops has even been proposed. The emergency will at least cause some alarm in European Cabinets, as control of the Suez Canal is linked inseparably with the fate of Egypt.

It is satisfactory to learn from a talk with Mr. Fischer, the head gardener of Central I ark, which is printed in another column, that the prolonged drouth is not likely to work the Park much damage. The year's growth

effect has mainly been to hasten the customary processes of autumn. A few plants have undoubt edly succumbed, but these can readily be replaced. The greatest danger will arise from any late growths that may be started by the rains, which are sure to be abundant enough when they do come. Such growths would be killed by the first frosts, and the trees seriously injured. Mr. Fischer also approves of the plan recently suggested in THE TRIBUNE of labelling the prominent trees and shrubs, although he complains rather bitterly of the mischievous destroying impulses of some of the visitors to the Park. But the public can be educated, and a few arrests and fines for tearing off labels would have a wholesome effect.

It is easy to believe that the time will come when the ocean shore of Long Island will show almost as remarkable a change from its present condition as the Coney Island of to-day from the Coney Island of ten years ago. The change will be, of course, of a different character. This splendid stretch of coast, easy of access from New-York and other large cities, can be utilized for summer homes with as marked success, perhaps, as Coney Island has been devoted to furnishing a day's pleasuring for the people of two great cities. There is an interesting talk on this subject in our local columns, showing that a company of capitalists is already at work upon the idea.

The great air-ship which is to start eastward from St. Paul is now so far inflated that its advent on the Atlantic slope may perhaps be expected within a week. Considerable progress has been made in aëronautic studies and appliances of late years, but no solid advance has yet been achieved in realizing the dreams of those who believe in navigating the air. The machine which is to solve the knotty problem has yet to be constructed. In what form it will finally come no one can predict, but the general opinion of workers in this field indicates that it will not be the ordinary balloon or any modification of it. There is a leaning toward the adoption of huge planes-aëroplanes, as they are termeddriven at high rates of speed by compact but powerful engines. But the aëroplane is waiting for a motor. Mr. King's proposed voyage may demonstrate the existence of a general upper air current always travelling in an easterly direction, but it is not likely to achieve anything else, while if it arrives here during the equinoctial gales, or encounters such a hurricane as that now coming up from the South, the chances of its even being heard of at all will be slight indeed.

The latest tidings from the scene of the forest fires in Michigan give hope that the worst is over. There has been sufficient rain to quench most of the fires, though not enough to revive such vegetation as was spared by the flames. The popular confusion and distress are such that it is difficult to obtain exact details of the losses of life and property. Local returns are coming in, however, which make a ghastly showing. Two hundred and fifteen families have been burned out, and thirtytwo persons are known to be dead in seven towns in Sanilae County. In one group of six towns, sixty-five burials are reported. Twenty-seven dead bodies have been found in a stretch of country where the fire raged with great flerceness. The account given of the plight of the survivors is pitiable. They are described as sitting about the ruins of their homes, suffering in many cases from burns. and apparently without hope, and in some cases without even comprehension of their surroundings. As has been already said, they are almost without exception poor people who were in the midst of their first struggle to establish homes. The work of relief is going on actively, but is far beyond the capacity of a single State. A meeting was held here yesterday at which a relief committee was appointed and a number of subscriptions were received. Thurlow Weed's letter, which we print this morning, sets an admirable example. The proverbial generosity of this great city is evidently to be demonstrated again.

BETTER.

The President is better. Cooler weather has come from the west, and favoring breezes laden with salt air from the east. A lower temperature and pulse, a better digestion, and a stronger recuperative power in the condition of the wound and abscess, give reason for encouragement. While the people of several great commouwealths were assembled in prayer, the winds changed, the temperature fell, and all the external influences affecting the condition of the patient improved. His personal confidence counts for much, and that has been greatly strengthened. His physicians and attendants are more hopeful than they have been for many days. The peril and fatigue of a long journey by rail are over, and the President begins to show the effect of greatly improved surroundings.

Reverently be it said, the Nation looks to Infinite Goodness and Power for the restoration of the President. All that man can do has been done, and will be, we trust. But the prayers of millions have been earnest and sincere. He who shapes the seasons and guides the storms can save the President, if to Infinite Wisdom it seems best. Whether the Nation is fitted for such an answer to its supplications, whether the President himself is equal to the wonderful responsibility which would rest upon him if he should recover and resume his duties, the Father knows best. The Nation trusts in Him, as did the feeble colonists who landed on American shores long ago; the people pray | half of each. Either of these horns of the that the hopes of yesterday may not be in vain, and that the life of their chosen President may be spared; but, while praying, they bow in recognition of the goodness and wisdom of the Infinite Ruler.

The President has chosen to lessen the number of his physicians. It is evident that he still has full centrol of his surroundings, and can decide for himself in matters of the utmost importance. In his decision, too, there is proof that he feels new confidence in his recovery. There is reason to hope that the crisis has passed, and that a slow but steady recovery may now be expected. If he had strength to rally from the fatigue of a trying journey, with all the excitement which no one but the sufferer himself could fully appreciate. and if he had still endurance to bear the almost unprecedented heat which met him at the seaside, there is good ground for hope that the wound and the consequent corruption of blood have done their worst. In a private cottage, which the noble and faithful wife can control completely for his comfort, he will be less anxiously than when he occupied the mosphere of September at Washington will

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

So long as our reforming and reorganizing friends who last fall appointed themselves a Committee of One Hundred, and subsequently invented themselves into the "New-York County Democracy "--if that be the name-were engaged in the work of ordering preliminaries, appointing sub-committees, drawing up constitutions and by-laws, and calling primaries. they had comparatively plain sailing. Tammany Hall, against which their enterprise was conducted, was content to look somewhat idly on, exhibiting little more than a languid curiosity regarding the movement. The Tammany leaders were by no means ignorant of the fact that their organization was the objective point of the new concern; that the avowed purpose of the Hundred Committee was to quench Tammany Hall out of existence and occupy its place as the regular organization themselves. But Tammany went right on apparently undisturbed by the new enterprise, and there have been signs that the Centurions were upon the whole disappointed at the effect, or lack of effect, they had upon the stubborn and hard-headed fellows whom they had so ostentatiously antagonized. The calm and deliberate methods of Tammany, and its studied unconsciousness of the existence of any rival body, give them an uneasy and uncomfortable feeling. Now that the time for holding the State Convention approaches, and Tammany makes no sign except to go forward with the arrangements for electing delegates just as though it was the only and regular organization, entirely ignoring the Centurions and all other rivals, their uneasi-

ness increases. We take a moment's rest from the eternal gabble to which the organs of the Centurious have been treating us concerning Republican dissensions, the Stalwarts, the Halfbreeds, the Presidential disability, the succession of Prince Arthur, and the multitudinous constitutional questions and complications which they have been tossing on their horns for the past six weeks. The issuance of the call for the State Convention, and the steps taken by Tammany for the appointment of a full set of delegates, notwithstanding the assumption of exclusive regularity by the new organization, have set a new debate going. There is a new crisis on. The gentlemen who have at such expense of time and money reorganized the City Democracy, putting themselves at the front and taking possession of the machinery, confront a factor in the situation which, if not new, has been hitherto so inconspicuous that they have almost lost sight of it. They are not to have the easy walkover they looked for. They have been assuming in a large and lofty way that when it came to the meeting of the State Convention they would have only to step to the Secretary's desk with their credentials as the representatives of the reorganized City Democracy to be received at once without question. They are just discovering that they have assumed too much. There bids fair to be a contest and a question of title raised which them. In the late disaster one family in Sanicannot be settled off-hand by the mere assertion of the very able Centurions, who, being at the head of this movement, imagine themselves at the head of the entire party. It is not so the victims of the conflagration were actually plain sailing as it seemed to be,

In the discussion upon which the organs have

launched themselves there rises at the very outset a question which, though the Centurions find it easy to settle by mere assertion, promises to give them trouble when they come with their credentials to the door of the State Convention. That question is, whence they derive their authority. If personal character, influential position, party service, distinguished ability or calm and imperturbable assurance were all that were required, these gentlemen would bounce into the front seats amid the applause of the country delegates. But it titute. Their houses and barns and fences happens, unfortunately for them, that the party are swept away, and nothing is to be seen in whose life is in its traditions finds it necessary | their ash-strewn fields but the blackened carand when the delegates from New-York City are called it is expected that organizations will re- hour. Such a calamity awakens the earnest spond which date their existence at least as and helpful sympathies of all generous far back as the last State Convention, and people. Contributions of money should come forward with some warrant that the Convention can fairly recognize. The Cen- cities. The country is rich and prosperous, turions have none whatever. To the State Convention they will simply rise up out of chaos without the slightest possible excuse for being that the Convention can admit. They have, indeed, an excuse for being. That is opposition to Tammany Hall-an organization which the party at its last Convention went out of its way to admit and rehabilitate. and which it reconstructed its State Committee to conciliate. The party has no official knowledge of anything done by Tammany Hall since then that should disqualify its delegates or work forfeiture of its position in the party. The Centurions will ask exclusive recognition. How under the circumstances can the Convention grant it ? Tammany Hall has to all appearances loyally supported party and ticket. Why should it be excluded from the Convention at the demand of a mushroom organization that has no root in custom, prece-

dent or tradition? There can be no just settlement of the ques tion without an exhaustive inquiry into the whole management of Tammany Hall, against which the new concern has distinctly and positively erected itself. Is it proposed to do this? It will take all the time between this and election day to skim the surface of such an investigation. There are but two ways open. One is to admit Tammany as the regular organization; the other, to compromise the whole matter by admitting both delegations or dilemma being taken, it will be interesting to observe the effect upon the organization whose sole purpose is to extinguish Tammany Hall. Or if the third course-not probable and hardly possible-be adopted, and the Centurions be admitted to the exclusion of Tammany, it will be rather interesting to note the effect upon Tammany. Does anybody suppose it will submit to it? It is a very pretty complication as it stands.

THE MICHIGAN FOREST FIRES.

The latest news from the counties of Michigan ravaged by forest fires does not confirm the hope that the estimated loss of life made by the first reports would prove exaggerated. On the contrary, the fearful death list grows as the details of the calamity are more fully known, and it is now believed that no fewer than five hundred persons perished in the terrible tornado of smoke and flame. The record of great forest conflagrations in this country affords no parallel to this for wholesale destruction of life. There was greater loss of guarded still by the love of the Nation not property in the fires of 1872, which entirely swept away many large villages in White House, while the renovating powers of Michigan and Wisconsin, but the death roll nature and the escape from the deadly at- did not reach such frightful proportions. The region now devastated includes assist his recovery. The Nation will watch, large areas of the counties of Sanilac and pray, and hope. It wanted such a Presi- and Huron, which front upon Lake Huron be-

pleted before the dry weather set in, and its | now that it knows better what manner of | Considerable damage is also reported to have | cause, in the "conscientious exercise of proper been done in Isabella and other counties in the centre of the State, but as yet there is no mention of loss of life in that section. The deaths were chiefly in the lake shore region, where a strong wind from the lake drove the flames forward through the dry woods so rapidly as to overtake the fleeing farmers in the roads.

It is, no doubt, difficult for people living in the well-cleared agricultural districts of the East, or upon the open prairies of the West, to realize how the inhabitants of a farming country could be so beset by flames as to find escape impossible. To understand the situation of the people of the devastated Michigan townships, when the flaming tempest of destruction came upon them, it must be borne in mind that Northern Michigan is a heavily timbered country only recently settled. Much of the land is still covered with primeval forests of pine, oak, maple and beech. Many of the farms are small, isolated clearings. Sometimes three or four farms lie together, but the horizon is always bounded by a wall of trees, and there is rarely a stretch of road over a mile long which does not at some point run through a "piece of woods." Escape from one farm or group of farms to another not menaced by the advancing flames could therefore only be had by traversing the forests which fed the fire, and often the fire ran faster than could the poor creatures fleeing for their lives, and struck them down in the roads with its hot breath. The awful tragedy of the death of these unfortunate Michigan farmers and their wives and children can only be fully understood by those

who have seen great forest fires. The first warning sign of the approach of the dreaded scourge is a vast black cloud of stifling smoke which moves swiftly on, blotting out the sunlight and covering the whole face of the land. Then strange noises are heard like the crackling of musketry and the boom of cannon mingled with the roar of a tempest at sea. Cattle and horses run about in blind terror uttering cries of distress. The smoke grows denser and denser until it shuts out all objects, and people endeavoring to fly from the fast-coming danger often run toward its deadly embrace. Soon there is a lurid light in the sky; the sounds of falling tree trunks, bursting limbs and crackling underbrush become more distinct, and the dull. roaring undertone grows loud and menacing; showers of sparks and big blazing brands are carried forward by the wind; the air is like a blast from a furnace door; the farm buildings take fire, and the blazing fences look like fiery serpents running across the fields. Soon the near woods are all aflame, and the whole earth seems to burn with fervent heat. There is no assurance of safety in flight for the beleaguered farmer and his family. They are fortunate if they can find their way to a swamp or a wet meadow or a field of green corn or buckwheat. In some such refuge, lying with their faces close to the ground. they may keep alive until the storm of fire passes by, but if the clearing is small the air may become so heated as to cause death even where the flames do not touch lac County was suffocated in a well, and many persons died in the open fields out of the reach of the fire. Indeed, it is probable that few of burned to death, although their bodies are found in a charred condition. Nearly all were no doubt asphyxiated by hot air and smoke before the flames reached them.

It is useless to dwell upon the heartrending details of this awful tragedy. What should be done, and what, we are glad to say, is being done already, is to take prompt measures to give efficient aid to the survivors. Thousands of people who were, a few days ago, in the enjoyment of pleasant homes, well-filled granaries, and fields of corn ripening for the fall harvest, are now absolutely descasses of their domestic animals. All the fruits of years of patient toil were swept away in an be raised at once in all the great and can well afford to succor any of its people who fall into sore and undeserved affliction. An organization for the raising of funds has already been formed in this city. To those of our readers who may not have access to any regular relief organization we may say that THE TRIBUNE will gladly receive any sums they may desire to give, and will see that they

are well applied. NO ENCOURAGEMENT FOR FACTIONISTS. Lest the little group of unhappy politicians and the two or three newspapers that seem to be disposed to prolong the controversy settled at Albany last July should try to twist the action of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention in nominating General Bailey into an indorsement of their factional course, we want to say thus early that the proceedings at Harrisburg warrant no such interpretation. General Bailey belongs to the Cameron element. and there is no doubt considerable sympathy between boss systems wherever they exist, but the Cameron people have never committed the folly of assailing a popular and well-doing Republican Administration. Besides, General Bailey is personally unexceptionable and had in his favor the desire of the Western part of the State to obtain the compliment of naming the one candidate to be voted for on the general ticket. This, with the support of the heavy Philadelphia delegation, gave him a large majority in the Convention.

What the Pennsylvania Republicans think of the National Administration and of the controversy forced upon it last spring by Mr. Conkling may be plainly read in their platform, more than half of which is devoted to a hearty indorsement of President Garfield and the course he pursued before he was shot. They pledge to him "continued fealty and the most active support in the prompt correction of all Governmental abuses"; say that his Administration "has set the right example" in the direction of well-considered reform in insisting upon "faithfulness and honesty in every branch of the public service"; and then, after a broad declaration that the Republican party is progressive and reformatory, they adopt this significant and admirable resolution:

Resolved, That President James A. Garfield-this tender and loving, this struggling and suffering, this pure and brave man—now becomes the beloved of this people and the admired of all people. We tender for ourselves and our constituents assurances of deep and heartfelt sympathy; and keenly appreciating the value of such a life to his country, we express the prayerful hope that he may soon be restored to the discharge of the important du ties for which he is remarkably qualified, and from which, by a peculiarly infamous crime and an undescreed assault for a conscientious exercise of proper Executive power, he has been temporarily withdrawn.

The words which we print in italies cannot be read in two ways. Their meaning is clear.

Executive power," the President saw fit to fill an important office with a man they did not like. The Republicans of Pennsylvania are commonly classified into Cameron men and Independents. Whether this division is correct or not, it is plain that they are all Garfield men. Their Convention has put that fact beyond question.

CORNERS.

Sharp "corners" agitate the stock market. It is said that several people have been paying 200 for a stock which they sold, not having a share in the world, at 80 or less. Their losses are said to amount to millions. The country does not care. Not a dollar goes out of the country if they are ruined. Every dollar lost by them goes to somebody else, and the fact that such a performance "hurts the market" will also be regarded with equal equanimity by the people who neither gamble nor sell property which they do not own.

The Street is not in good temper. It considers a "corner" highly improper. Three hundred days in the year it applands speculators who sell securities which they do not own, provided they succeed, or seem likely to succeed. The Stock Exchange ought to be a mart for legitimate buying and selling of property, but everybody knows that certain persons continually use it as a gambling house. It happens that the profits from this gambling in other men's property are particularly large, and therefore the Street is shocked when operations of that sort come to grief. But who is to be blamed ? Certain men own a large share of the stock of a railroad. They have an unquestioned right to own it. They think fit to buy more, and this they also have an unquestioned right to do. Somebody else pleases to borrow a great deal of their property, and then to sell it to them, and they are sharply berated because they make him pay for it whatever they please. To the unprejudiced and uninterested outsider, it seems that "Serves him right" is the proper verdict, Gambling of this sort, in securities, in grain, cotton and provisions, has done much harm, and no thoughtful man will regret to see it checked. Legitimate speculation has a proper and very different function, and at times serves

selling stuff borrowed from and belonging to other people, and the essential peculiarity of his position is that he has bound himself in honor to deliver property which he cannot ger, because somebody else owns and wants it. It is not improbable that we may see several corners" this fall. The speculative element has been engaged in selling for more than two months, because the President was going to die, because the money market was going to be tight, because the crop of wheat was going to be only 360,000,000 bushels, and because the railroads were going to ruin each other for spite. Some of these anticipations are likely to be disappointed, and some reaction from the long-continued selling movement is not improbable. The one fact which the public may as well keep in mind is that people who sell

what they do not own are entitled to no es-

pecial sympathy. They take a gambler's

chances, and cannot claim that their opera-

an important purpose. But the man who gets

caught in a "corner" never has any claim to

sympathy. He has been trying to get rich by

tions are in any way of benefit to the public. If the ingenious compiler of Mother Shipton's poetical prophecy that the world would come to an end in 1881 cannot set up as a prophet on his own account, he can at least claim to have named in his rhyming mood a most phenomenal year. What with a varied assortment of comets, singular atmospheric demonstrations in New-England, the remarkable and infrequent mirage seen off the Jersey coast, the intense heat and the extensive and extended drouth in this country, the year has been phenomenal in its natural aspects. It has been marked equally by destructive floods, winds and fires in every part of the globe, resulting in the loss of many lives and waste of much property. Even the crimes of the year have been startling in heir number and character, rangtection of a fifteen or twenty times bigamist. And not the least remarkable and impressive of the year's many strange incidents was yesterday's spectacle of a whole people in earnest supplication to the Almighty Arbiter of Nations to grant the blessing of an almost miraculous recovery of a beloved

It is evident that there are none but Garfield Re-

The prospects for an honest election and consequent Republican victory in Mississippi improve daily. The most inducatial of the Democratic journals, led by The Vicksburg Herald, are urging their party to meet the Opposition squarely on the issue of a fair vote and a fair count. As The Herald puts it: "It will be far better for as to elect General Lowry by an honest majority, let it be ever so small, than to place him in office by bulldezing and caunot approve." That is manly, straightforward talk, and if the Bourbons will heed it and be guided by it, a glorious day will have already dawned upon Mississippi.

The President seems disposed to take a hand in the inability question. He asked y sterday to see any member of his Cabinet who wished to consult him, and did see some of them,

Mr. Beck has explained some more, and has made it evident that he said what was attributed to him about the organization of the Senate, He admits that he said that in the event of the President's death the Democrats would attempt nothing revolutionary or illegal; that "probably Mr. Anthony or some other conservative Republican would be elected President pro tem of the Senate, Certainly the Democratic party did not seek the mere semblance of temporary power by a double assassina-tion, with one house of Congress against tien and the other a tie." If the Demorats who have been scheming to steal control of the Senate can' get any comfort out of that statement they are welcome to

The Democrats of the Tilden variety are of opinion that this is a good year to "kill off" John Kelly. But will be stay killed off? That is the

The Democratic candidates for Congress in the Hd Maine District has withdrawn from the contest for no other ostensible perpose than to improve the Greenback candidate's prespects for election. It will be remembered that the Democratic Convenwin be remembered that the Democratic Conven-tion refused to accept the Greenback candidate, and we smuch praised for that display of virtue. The party never was able o presevere in well-doing when there was any expense

The gonfalon of the Ohio Hrahibition party should be a wine press on a field of apple butte There was no Stalwartism in the resolutions of

the Pennsylvania Republicans, but they were brim

If Mr. Tilden wishes to reenter politics the whole There are enough signs of dissolution in the solid-

ity of the South to fill the mind of the Northern Democracy with terror. They come from all parts of the South. Everybody knows what they are in Virginia and Mississippi. They are to be found also in South Carolina. A few days ago the leading Democratic journal of that State, The Charleston News and Courier, spoke warmly of the merits of the negroes of that State as farmers. Congressman Aiken took offence at the praise, and charged the newspaper with a disposition to exalt the negro at the expense of the white man. To this the newsproblem that is not likely to work the park much damage. The year's growth of trees and shrubs was practically com- it wanted such a President infinitely more cola, Lapeer and Saginaw, lying further inland. It wants such a President infinitely more cola, Lapeer and Saginaw, lying further inland. It wants such a President infinitely more cola, Lapeer and Saginaw, lying further inland. It wants such a President infinitely more cola, Lapeer and Saginaw, lying further inland. It wants such a President infinitely more cola, Lapeer and Saginaw, lying further inland. It wants such a President infinitely more cola, Lapeer and Saginaw, lying further inland. It wants such a President infinitely more cola, Lapeer and Saginaw, lying further inland. It wants such a President infinitely more cola, Lapeer and Saginaw, lying further inland. It wants such a President infinitely more cola, Lapeer and Saginaw, lying further inland. It wants such a President infinitely more cola, Lapeer and Saginaw and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well instinct to the white race is involved in doing and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well instinct to the white race is involved in doing and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well instinct to the white race is involved in doing and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well will be abandoned. It may as well will be abandoned. It may as well will be abandoned and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well will be abandoned and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well will be abandoned and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well will be abandoned and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well will be abandoned and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well will be abandoned and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well will be abandoned and the plan will have to be abandoned and the paper very justly responds that it does not think

not be suppressed forever. When he has native white allies and leaders his vote will be counted cost what it may. Upon the intelligence and good sense of the negro, therefore, the well-being of the State, in a large measure, will ultimately depend. If he remain thoughtless, improvident and intelerant, the injury will be incalentable, for he will secome the sport and prey of designing politicians. The magazine is there, and the match is ready. That is solid truth, the contemplation of which will do the Bourbon no end of good, unpleasant as he will undoubtedly find it at first.

PERSONAL.

King Kalakana has given President Grevy the Order of Kamehamaha and M. Grevy will betow on King Kalakaua the Order of the Legion of Honor. James and Harry Garfield have a cheerful home at Williamstown. Their rooms overlook a park and a

beautiful landscape stretching away to the Hoosae Mountains. M. Jules Lefebyre is busy, Mrs. Hooper says in painting a picture called "The Bride's Toilette" which is to be a wedding present to Miss Vanderbit from her father

A wealthy Italian who died recently in France has bequeathed to the town of Eisleben the sum of \$40,000, as a testimony of his personal veneration for its greatest citizen, Martin Luther.

The house in Holborn, London, wherein lived Haydn, the composer, is about to be torn down. In this bouse he is believed to have written his "Creation."

The Sultan is said to have a singular dislike to foreign ambassadors, and Mr. Goschen declares that there is only one way of making one's self acceptable to the sovereign, and that is never to require any-

The Empress Augusta has written to Prince Bismarck thus: "Now that I am once more, by God's grace, convalescent, after my long and painful illness, I desire with all my heart to express in this letter my deeply felt gratitude for the great and really touching sympathy which I have received from all sides. From far and near, from societies and private individuals, from all classes of the people as from all ranks of society, from the large circle of all sects, and from foreign lands, have reached me proofs of this sympathy, which has its reward in the knowledge of the good it has done me, but which I must never forget when the return of my strength, which is still failing, will enable me to retake that position at the side of the Emperor to which daty alls me. In order that my sincere and heartfelt thanks may reach every one who has fol-lowed my slow return to health and strength with so much kind sympa hy, I beg you to have the con-tents of this letter published. Augusta. Cobleng. tents of this letter published. Augusta. Coblens. Aug. 29, 1881. To the Chancellor."

GENERAL NOTES.

A new lake of considerable size was uncerenoniously formed in Switzerland recently. A huge mass of rock and earth fell from a mountain side at Somvix in the Grisons, blocked up the course of a small stream which flowed past the village into the Rhine, and converted the valley into a lake. The little village of Surein, hard by, was put in jeopardy by the rising

Mention was recently made in this column of an alleged outrage upon the colored citizens of Atlanta, Ga, in the form of a police regulation forbidding them to enter the City Hall Park. It was subsequently explained that THE TRIBUNE was right in doubting that any such ties, and that the trouble arose from the arbitrary arrest has now brought a suit for \$20,000 against the city, under the Civil Rights Act. There are three counts. The first holds the city liable for damages directly under the Civil Rights law in nileging that Wesley Redding suftred figures have in a negring that we see yelding suf-fered injuries by reason of his race and color. The sec-ond count holds the city liable because of the traspase and detention of person and restraint of liberty of which he was deprived by reason of his race and color. The third and last count holds the city liable because it falled to protect him in the enjoyment of his rights, pry-fleges and immunities under the laws of the United States, but oppressed him and denied him said rights.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna recently published a piece of int-lligence from Eussia which illustrates the character of "administrative measures" in that unhappy country. According to its St. Petersburg correspondent, a convoy of some two hundred political offenders, more or less compromised in the Nihilistic movement, will shortly leave the Russian capital for Western Siberia. All these persons have been detained in what is called "preventive arrest" for many months past; some ever since the winter of 1878-'79. But not one of them has been tried for the offences ascribed to him by the police authorities. A few of these unfortunates, through the exercise of powerful private affuence on their behalf, had been let out of pri bail at different times, and were, to all practical intents and purposes, free men when the official intination reached them commanding them to hold themselves in readiness, within so many days, for departure to a penal colony. Some of them mustered up courage to protest against being thus illegally subjected to punishment and to solicit, as a favor, that they might at least is tried before they were transported. To one and all of istry of Justice in the following terms: "The applicant is advised to retrain from any certher applications in the sense of his communication, duly received on such and such a dute, and is informed that he may esteem himself fortunate in respect of the gracious dispositions made by the Imperial authorities on his behalf."

The Japanese authorities have a troublesome

question to face. It is the custom in Kinkin to disjuter and wash the skeletons of the dead on the third anniver sary of their decease, but Kinkin was decimated by the cholera in 1879, and it is feared that opening the graves of the victims will produce another epidemic. "Yet," says The Japan Mail, "to forbid the thing by edict would have pretty much the same effect as to make waking corpses a criminal act in Ireland." Oddly enough, the steamer bringing the issue of The Japan Mail in which this observation is made brought also a late number of The St. James's Gazette containing the following para graph: "A statement made at the meeting of the Tox, eth Board of Guardians the other day once me shows how desirable it is that should be taken to put a stop decisively the very objectionable gatherings among the Irish known as wakes. The clerk to the reported that one of the parish officers, while for a man who had deserted his wife and fami reported that one of the parish officers, while searching for a man who had descreted his wife and family, went to a house where a 'wake' was going on. On opening the door of a room only six feet by twelve in size, a horrible spectacle met his eyes. A number of persons were lying on the floor of the sloomy and narrow den dead drank, while others not yet reduced to this condition were 'waking' the body, which was propped upright between two chairs. The spectacle, said the officer, was one of the most dreadful he had ever witnessed. Such scenes are, however, it is to be feared, but too common in districts inhabited by the Irish poorer classes; and the sooner 'wakes,' with all their attendant horrors, are suppressed the better."

PUBLIC OPINION.

We trust that there will be no extra session Congress unless the President should die.-[New-Orns Times (Dem.) The whole country is thinking of and pray-

ing for the President, and has, for the time being, little care for the chicanery of the political bosses.—[Laucaste New Era (Rep.)

There is no one fact better demonstrated than that the people of New York State have placed their seal on personal politics. They have retired to private life those who have been renognized as upholding of exalting the person in place of the people.—[Elmira 34]

A THUMPING OLD LIE.

From The Louisville courter Journal (Dem).

The Republican organs are standing up persistently for repudiation. They are thoroughly committed to that negarious policy.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.

From The Daily Saralogian (Reg).

The Little Falls Journal, erstwhile a Conking paper, counts the failure of Vice-President Armst to resign the chairmanship of the Republican State Conmittee, the election of Thomas C. Platt to the temporary chairmanship, the designation of New-York City as the place for holding the Convention, and the railure of the committee to adopt resolutions of sympathy with the President, a screes of blunders, and adds: "Perhaps some friend of the majority of this committee will volume teer to furnish to the great mass of Republicans throughout the country some reasonable explanation for such a series of blunders." That can be done when Conking organizes the Convention, and takes it in hand 19 run it.

OHIO'S FAITH IN GARFIELD'S PLUCK.

OHIO'S FAITH IN GARFIELD'S PLUCK.

From The Columbus State Journal.

Congressman Peelle, of Indiana, took his summer vacation in Northern Ohio-in General Garfield's old district. That is a healthy rection, and it would have been a good thing if Garfield himself could have been removed there immediately after he was shot. Mr. Peelle says that the sympathy for the President is universal in that part of Ohio, and is not confined to his personal and political friends. Moreover, he says that the feeling is well-nigh universal that he will get well, hecause "lie is a man of the strongest determination and will power, and that will carry him through

GOOD ADVICE FOR MISSISSIPFI DEMOCRATS.

From The Memphia Acadanche (Ind. Dem.)

The Aradanche has always had a sympathy with the people of such States as South Carolina and Mississippi in their desire to reduce the evil of ignorant suffrage, but none whatever with the Kukinx methods of robbing the ballot-box of the votes put in it. It is a cardinal wrong to do that which desiroys the principle of government represented by the ballot-box. There was and is no necessity for a resort to stealing votes from the voters by substituting those they did not give and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well and the plan will have to be abandoned. It may as well and the plan will have to be abandoned.